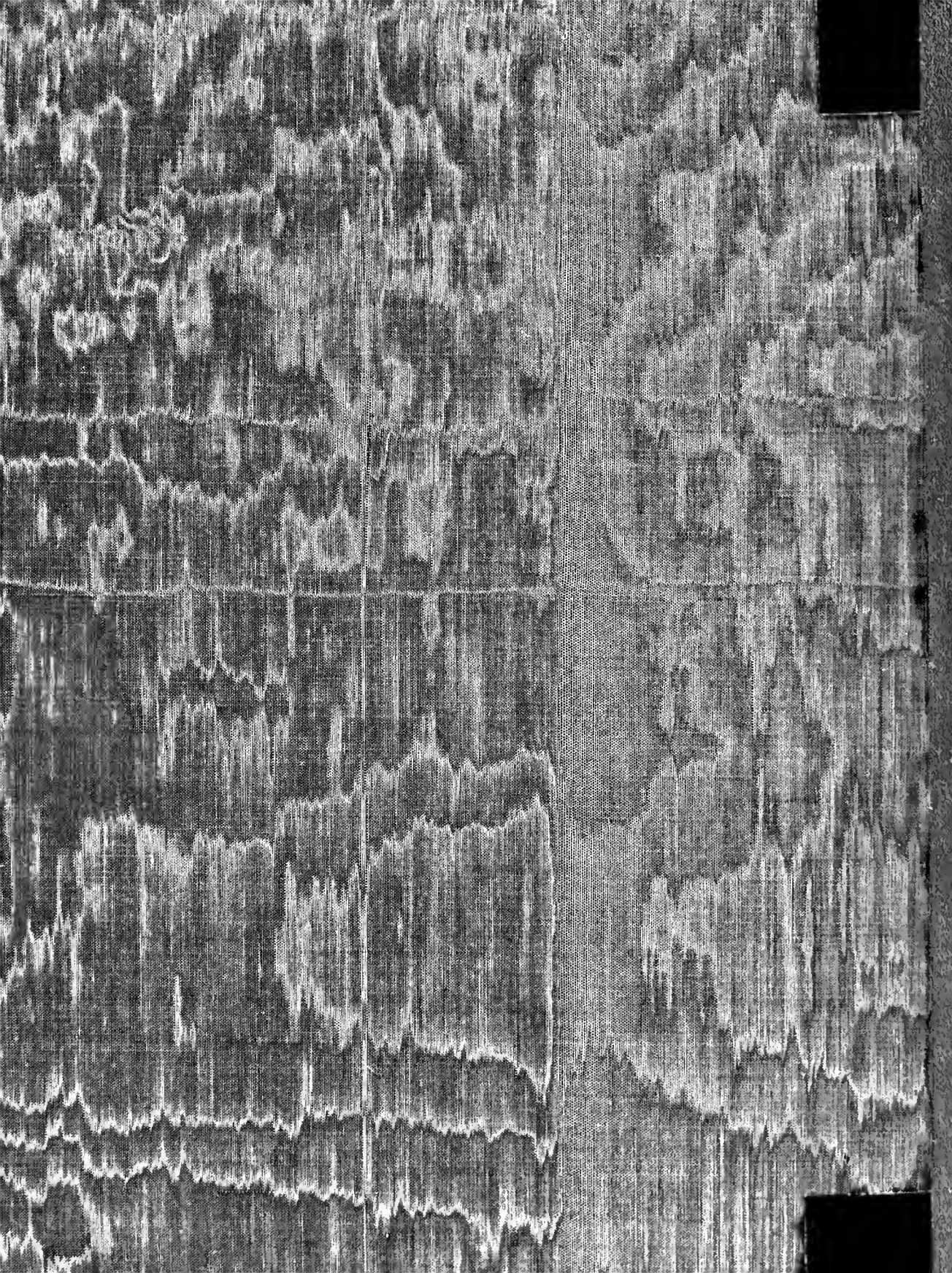
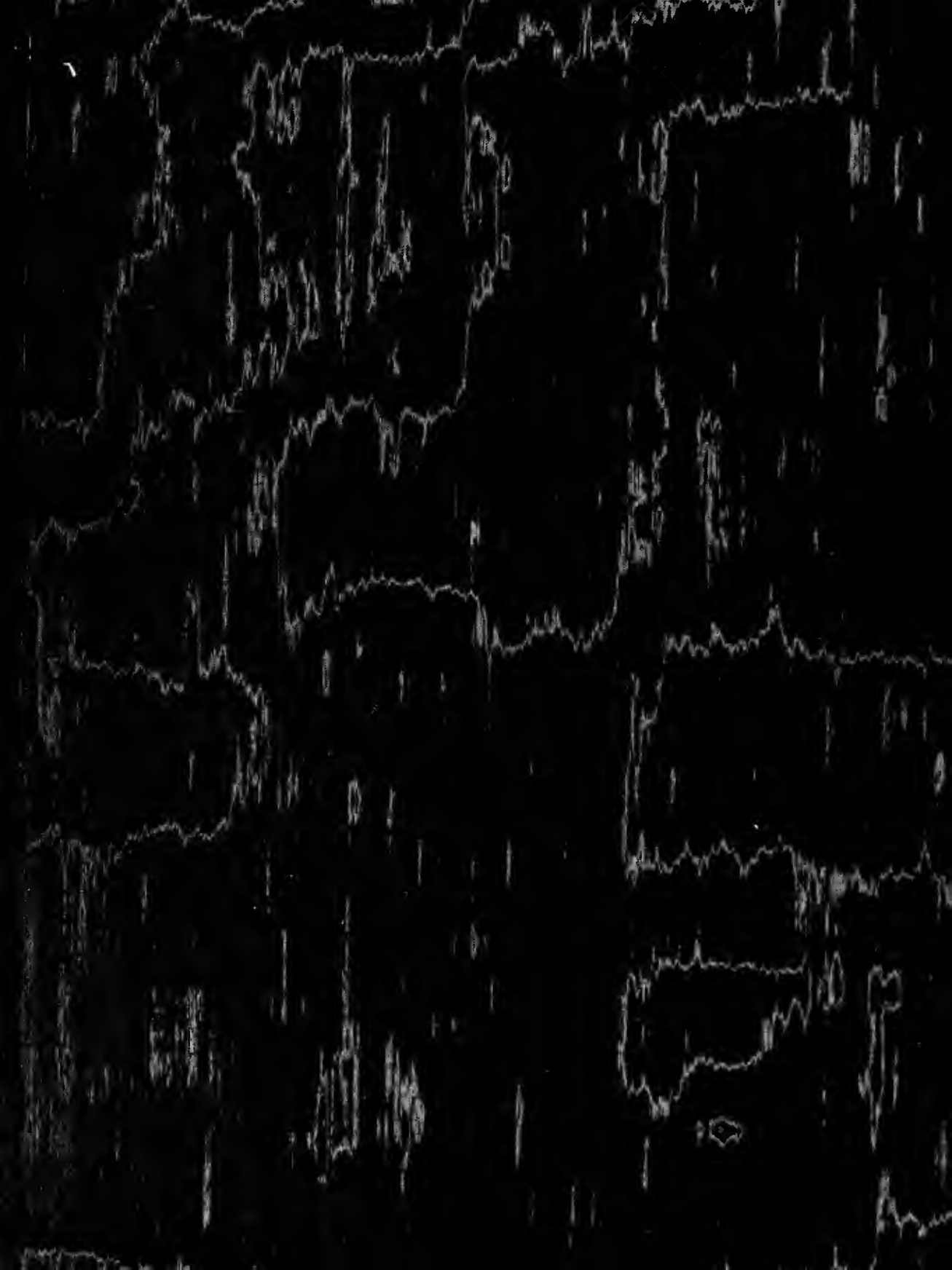


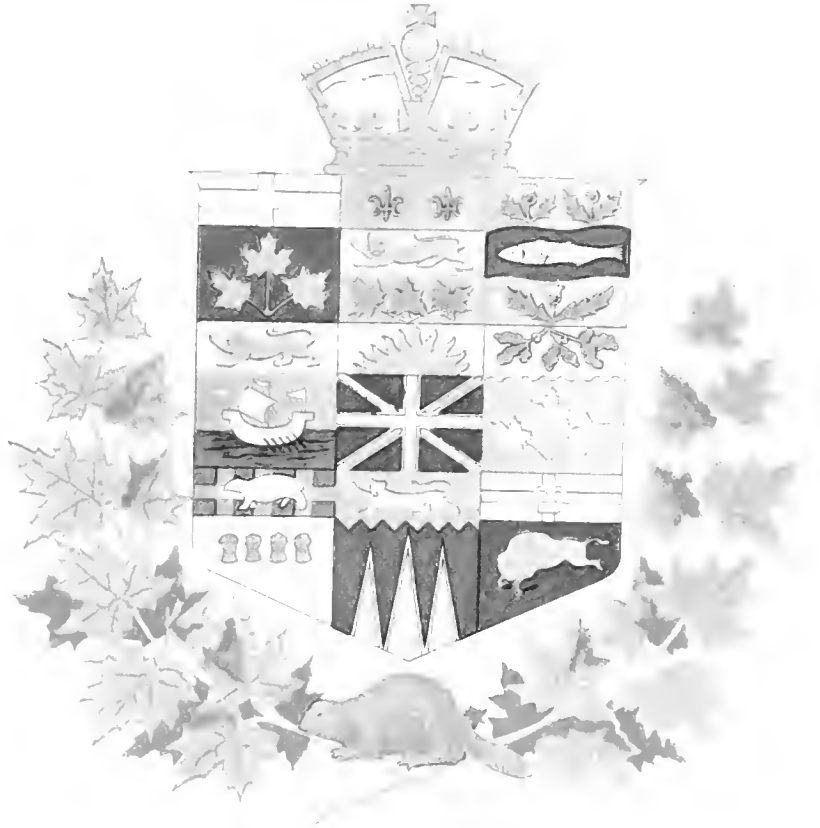


Canada

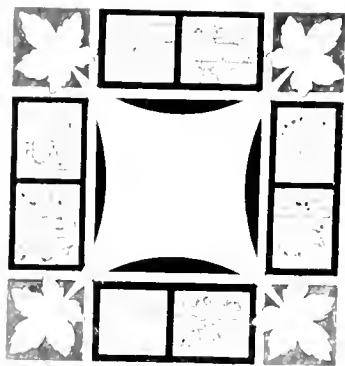
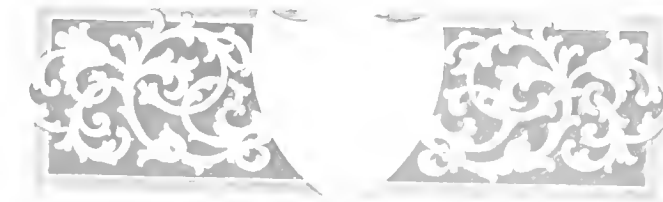




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MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA



Canada



THE distinctive physical feature of Canada is the St. Lawrence River and the chain of great lakes, the surplus waters of which are carried by the mighty current to the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence drains a territory of 500,000 square miles, an area four times as great as the entire surface of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland. Within this area, according to Darby, the eminent geographer, is contained one-half the fresh water of the globe. It pours into the sea a greater tribute than the Mississippi and the Hudson Rivers combined. Along its whole course the traveller is reminded that here Nature has been working on a gigantic scale. It begins in the heart of the continent with the greatest single body



Long Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River

of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior, having an area of 24,000 square miles, and proceeds through a series of sea-like lakes until it reaches the ocean 2,000 miles away. Itself a physical feature unique in its scope and magnitude, it is secondarily the occasion of other phenomena of world-wide note. On its mighty march to the sea it leaps Niagara and passes the Thousand Islands. And wonderful



Fig. 100. St. Lawrence River

though this group of islets in the St. Lawrence is, it is much exceeded by a still more remarkable maze of land and water—the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay. These are only less noted than their St. Lawrence River sisters because they are not so directly in the path of travel and civilization. Lovers of nature find that a dreamy summer's day spent on a steamer threading the bewildering passages among this milky way of islands is an experience that never fades from the mind.

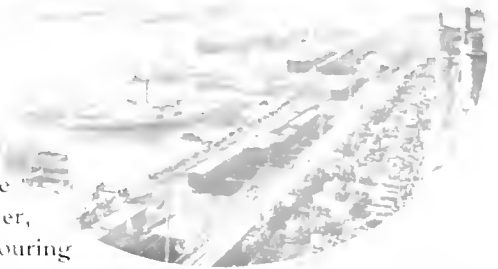
From the Thousand Islands to the ocean the noble stream flows onward with mighty



Continued

and compulsive current, leaving behind the last series of rapids before it sweeps by Montreal. The banks are bold and picturesque, the water clear as crystal. On the banks of the stream that Jacques Cartier first traversed, his descendants constructed their homes and their holy places. They clung to it as the Egyptian to the Nile, with the result that the navigator dropping down with the current is scarcely ever out of sight of the graceful and glittering spires and the white-washed walls of the villages that line the shore on either side. When Quebec and the Island of Orleans are left in the wake the banks recede and the salty wave reminds him that he is hurrying to the great ocean itself. It is still far away, however, and before it is reached the ample flood pouring the tribute of half

a continent into the Atlantic is rolling through a channel a hundred miles wide. He who has had the good fortune to make this journey is irresistibly reminded of the concluding verses of Matthew Arnold's poem, "The Future:"



Montreal Harbor



Dominion Square,
Montreal

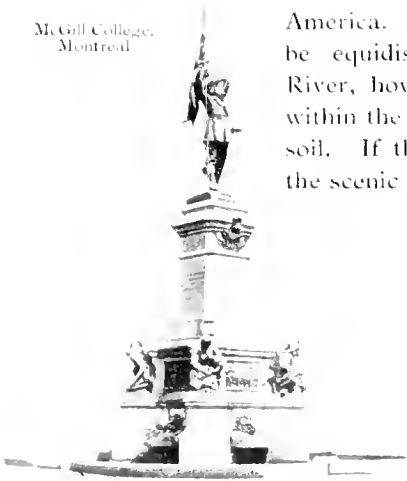


Victoria Bridge, Montreal

6 And the width of the waters, the hush
 Of the grey expanse where he floats,
 Freshening its current and spotted with foam
 As it draws to the Ocean, may strike
 Peace to the soul of the man on its breast
 As the pale waste widens around him,
 As the banks fade dimmer away,
 As the stars come out, and the night-wind
 Brings up the stream
 Murmurs and scents of the infinite sea."

To conclude this reference to what is undoubtedly the principal feature of the physical aspect of Canada, if Hudson's Bay be left out of account, it may be said that the great lakes are the common property of the two nations that share between them the greater part of North America. The boundary line runs as nearly as may be equidistant from either shore. The St. Lawrence River, however, is throughout almost its entire length within the boundaries of Canada—both banks are British soil. If the river and its connecting lakes were merely the scenic and natural wonders that have been alluded to,

McGill College,
Montreal



Maisonneuve Monument
Montreal

Mountain Drive, Montreal



CITY OF MONTREAL

the fact might have little significance. But there is a materialistic aspect that should not be overlooked. If anyone will glance at the map of North America he will find that these waters extend from the ocean into the very heart of the continent. It is true that originally there were some obstructions to navigation, but they have all been overcome, so that to-day a vessel may load with grain at Fort William or Port Arthur in the heart of North America and discharge at the quays of Manchester in the heart of England. The influence of this waterway on the progress of an enormous tributary region is incalculable. But for it a considerable proportion of western lands, both in the United States and Canada, would have been economically valueless. The

tonnage passing through the Detroit River is greater by fifty per cent. than the world's commerce which passes through the Suez Canal. It is true that a great pro-

Rapids above the Falls



High Falls



Shawangunk Falls



Timber Cove

portion of this commerce does not continue on to the St. Lawrence River. Lack of capacity in the canals in the past has been accountable for this. The straightening of the ways and the deepening of the channels have been an enormous task for a struggling pioneer community which had so much

else to do in developing the enormous territories to which it had fallen heir. The initial difficulties have been conquered, however. In 1901 it was possible to say that a vessel of fourteen feet draft could proceed from the western end of Lake Superior to the ocean, and, except for an infinitesimal part of the journey, could do so with all the sea-room and freedom that are characteristic of the ocean itself.

Canada has borne the burden of the whole of this task. From end to end she can thread this continental waterway without being once outside her own territories. But

the task is really not yet completed. People now alive will see the minimum depth made twenty-one feet, and when that day arrives Montreal



Railway

and Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and perhaps some quiet harbor that is as yet only dreamed of, will be the busiest ports of the North American Continent. Of this great highway Canada holds the door. It is a great national asset, and more than anything else gives Canada a dominating position on this continent. This will be more manifest in the future than it has been in the past. New York State is about to spend a hundred million dollars in the deepening of the Erie Canal to twelve feet. Even then it will be two feet shallower than the waterway it is intended to rival, and while in the one a vessel will be almost continuously in straitened waters, in the other, with the exception of a few localities, she will have ample room for full steam ahead. And as we have said Canadians are looking forward to the twenty-one foot channel of the future.

The "River of Canada," as Robinson Crusoe with unconscious prophecy called the St. Lawrence, has been dwelt on to this extent not only because of its prominence from the physiographical standpoint, but also from its relation to national and commercial problems. On its



Lumber Shanty

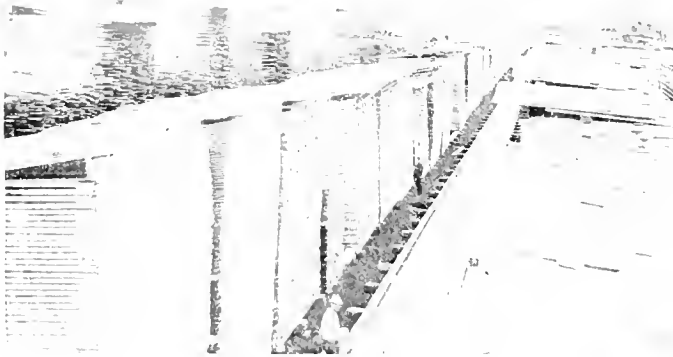


Logging

Logging

banks the seed-grain of Canadian nationality was planted, and from its banks and those of its tributary lakes population has, as yet, never wandered very far away. Even when the era of railway building arrived, the iron roads followed the general course of the waterways. It was not till the plains of the west began to exercise their allurements on the imagination of the pioneers that settlement at last got fairly away from the watershed of the St. Lawrence, and now a new, and perhaps a greater, Canada is arising in regions whose waters run to Hudson's Bay, by the Mackenzie River to the Northern Ocean, or by the Columbia and Fraser to the Pacific. That this development in turn is leading to a corresponding development in older Canada, is found in the fact that at the moment of writing preparations are being made for the opening up

by railway of a region of absolutely new territory, 3,600 miles long, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Besides the development aspect of this project there is a strictly national phase. The geographical weakness of the Dominion has hitherto



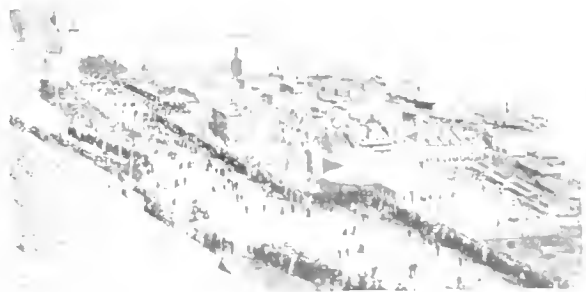
Lumber Yards

Butting timbers

been this adherence of the population to a long thin line of settlement whose only connecting link at one spot, namely along the north shore of Lake Superior, is the Canadian Pacific Railway. The northward trend of population in the west has emboldened us to create a fresh nerve of colonization and civilization in the east, and to take full advantage of the fact that the shortest and speediest route between Great Britain and the Far East lies across Canada.

The magnitude of the fluvial and lacustrine features of the country have after all only been touched upon in dealing with the St. Lawrence system. It is a curious fact that almost all the great lakes of the globe are in the northern zone, and that of this distribution Canada has received an extraordinary share. In addition to Superior, Huron,

Erie, and Ontario, there are such enormous bodies of water as Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Lake Athabasca, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Mistassini. The smallest of these is but little less than Lake Ladoga, the largest European



Dufferin Terrace,
Quebec



Champlain Monument



Montmorency Falls



Parliament Buildings, Quebec

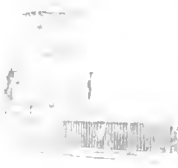
fresh water lake. Lake Baikal, the largest fresh water body in Asia, would not be more than in the fourth or fifth rank as compared with Canada's fresh water seas.

But apart from these world-known bodies of water there are literally scores of smaller lakes scattered throughout the country, but chiefly in Northern Ontario and Quebec. This maze of waters in the

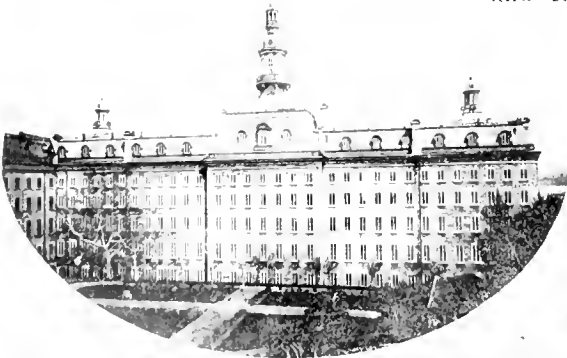


Harbor, Quebec

two provinces makes them ideal summer resorts, and during June, July, August and September thousands of tourists from all parts of the American continent are reinvigorated for the strenuous life of the western hemisphere by a bracing holiday among the numerous waters that stretch from the Albany River to the city of Quebec. Here are scores of Loch Katrines and Killarneys, only needing to be invested with ruined abbey and castle



Wolfe and
Montcalm
Monument

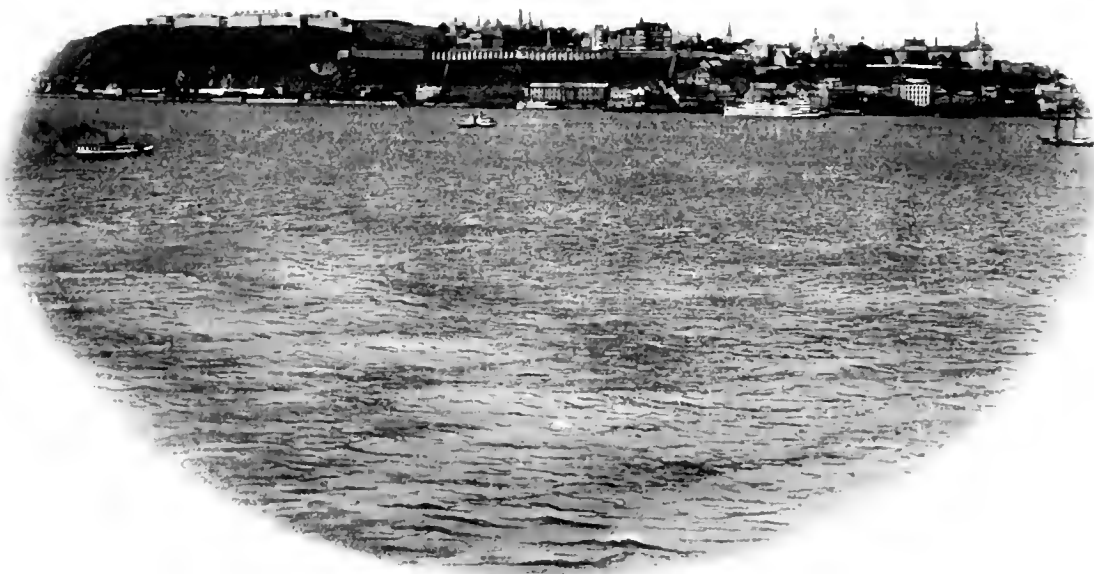


Laval University



Metabetchouan Falls





CITY OF QUEBEC

and legend, or woven into the dreams of poet or romance-writer, to exercise as great a spell on the traveller as the storied waters of the motherland. So far out of the road of travel are some of these hermit lakes that they are unknown to Canadians themselves. Lake Temagami, with flocks of islands brooding on its bosom, is perhaps the loveliest sheet of water on which the sun shines. Those who have seen Nipigon are alone inclined to dispute the palm.

There is an aspect other than the scenic to this wealth of Canadian waters. This is the age of electricity. It is also the age when the world is beginning to look anxiously at its coal measures. People calculate how long the visible supply will last, and say, with a shrug of the shoulder, that it will last their day. Very true, but the price will be constantly appreciating, and that is a fact that touches us all. Nothing could be more unlike coal than that bottle-green liquid which pours over the verge of Niagara and breaks into snow and mist on the rocks below. Yet, it can be made to perform the same giant tasks. It can be made to turn the wheel and drive the shaft, and smelt the adamant rock just as coal has been doing these many



Mills at Grand Mere, P.Q.



And Levee at Piquet



Piquet Mill



Piquet Mill - Quebec

years. And its power to do this is exhaustless. So long as water evaporates, and is anon precipitated in rain, or, in other words, so long as the laws of nature maintain their accustomed sequence, the water will continue to thunder over that escarpment and be transmitted into power. It will be as capable of performing its allotted task after every coal mine in the world has become exhausted as it is now. The fact is dwelt on because Niagara is but one of many great waterfalls and waterpowers scattered through Canada. It is, of course, incomparably the greatest. But there are others scarcely inferior when their availability for the production of power is considered.

Within the corporation limits of the city of Ottawa there are two notable waterfalls—the Chaudière and the Rideau Falls. Both have been harnessed, but it is asserted that a hundred thousand horse-power still

Department Building



Government Buildings, Ottawa

runs to waste within the civic boundaries of this industrial and commercial city.

At Sault Ste. Marie there is another fall of but eighteen feet, whose possibilities of development are enormous. Two power canals which have already been built here yield 215,000 horse-power.

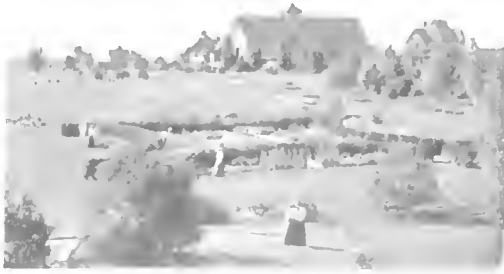
No attempt has as yet been made to tabulate the possibilities of the water-powers of the Dominion, or of even one

Department Building





PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA



Experimental Farm

of the provinces. We know that power is being developed at Niagara, at Montmorency Falls, at the Soo, at Lachine, at

Chambly, at Sturgeon Falls, at Grand Mere, on the Lievre, on the Kaministiquia, and at other places, but the supply is known to be enormous, and as yet but a fringe has been touched. Through the northern forests, where as yet not a human ear hears their thunders, dozens of falls and rapids are waiting the day of development. The importance of these can scarcely be exaggerated, when it is considered that they occur in a region giving promise of great mineral development. So far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, the Government made provision some five years ago to preserve such powers for the public advantage. The mere ownership of the land does not confer ownership of a waterfall thereon. That is reserved for the Crown, so that it cannot be selfishly withheld by private greed from the uses to which it should be put of furnishing cheap power for the establishment of industries of all kinds.

Mr. T. C. Keefer, one of the best known of Canadian engineers, in his presidential address to the Royal Society of Canada in 1899, devoted his attention to the subject of water powers.



Ottawa River from Roof of Parliament Buildings



Rideau Hall

Ottawa River from Rideau Hall

Nowhere else in the world, he thought, do such opportunities exist for their utilization in industry. They were occasioned, he explained, by the physical formation of the country aided by meteorological conditions. The meteorological conditions are the plentiful rainfall and the comparatively small evaporation. This has resulted in the plenitude of lakes and connecting rivers in the northern parts of the country. So numerous are these that only the more important ones are cartographed. Scores of them are unmapped and virtually unknown. This congeries of waters has its origin mainly in a table-land from 300 to 1,000 feet above sea-level, and the numerous water-powers are caused by the rapid descent of these waters to the lower plateaus. A calculation of the rainfall



Lumber Yards



Driving Logs on the
Gatineau

of the higher region which finds its way to the lower gives a horse-power of startling figures.

Niagara alone has been calculated at fourteen million horse-power, but Mr. Keefer is inclined to regard this estimate as an exaggeration. But after every allowance is made the exhaustless energy stored up in these Canadian falls and rapids makes the coal mines of the world seem insignificant in comparison.

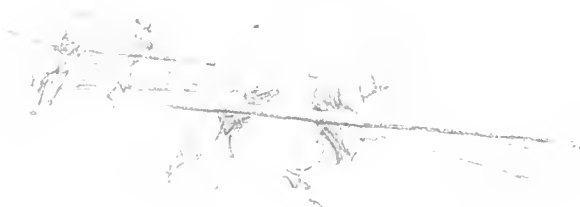
If the dictum that "that country is happy which has no annals" be true, Canada can scarcely claim perfect felicity,



Rafting Timber



Chaudiere Falls





City of Kingston

for her story has been a varied and picturesque one. Wrested from the savage Iroquois by the French, it was in turn wrested from the French by Wolfe and his little army. The full significance of the event which took place on September 18th, 1759, when the keys of the citadel of Quebec were handed over to the victors of the Plains of Abraham, is only now appearing. Wolfe's success in capturing the Gibraltar of the new world makes the subsequent loss of the Thirteen Colonies to the Empire less disastrous than it would otherwise be. Speculating on historical might-have-beens is perhaps a fruitless occupation, but it is rather fascinating when it may be applied in a case where the diverging lines are so plain as they appear to be in those middle years of the eighteenth century.

Had Montcalm been the victor on that eventful September day the subsequent course of history would have been different for a time at least. Whether Canada could have remained French during the later Napoleonic era with the British fleet dominating the seas of the world may well be questioned.



Queen's University



On the Rideau



The one regrettable fact is that while the French at the time of the fall of Quebec claimed and held the whole watershed of the Mississippi River, their English successors allowed that magnificent territory to go by default, until at length



Among the
Thousand Islands

American pretensions, embodied in the famous "Fifty-four forty or fight" cry, proposed to shut Canada out from the Pacific Coast altogether. Had this audacious claim prevailed Canada would not have built or be building trans-continental railways.

The Canadian provinces were not much involved in the struggle which led to the independence of the Thirteen Colonies, but thirty-six years later, when President Madison yielded to the "war-hawks," and hostili-



Fall River Fall

Fort Lock at Peterborough,
largest in the world



NIAGARA FALLS



ties were begun against Great Britain, Canada at once became the theatre of operations. The mother country was at the crisis of the struggle against Napoleon. Her statesmen, her warriors and her sailors were bending all their energies to the task of checking the progress of the Corsican wonder. The forces which could be mustered to defend the Canadian frontiers, therefore, were of the most slender description. The whole population of what is now the Province of Ontario, which sustained the brunt of the blows, was but 83,000. That of the other province was 310,000. The population of the United States was 7,700,000. On every field the British were outnumbered. During the three years of war twelve invasions of armies superior in force and equipment were rolled back. Col. de Salaberry's feat in driving Gen. Hampton and his 3,500 men from the field of Chateauguay is well worthy of being named with that of Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopylae. The peculiar significance of that action was that Col. de Salaberry and his 350 heroes were of that race which had joined its fortunes with the conquerors of the Plains of



City Hall, Toronto



Parliament Buildings, Toronto



King Street, Toronto

Abraham. Chateauguay did more for the unity of the two races than a quarter of a century of civil life.

Justice requires it to be said that while the Canadians proved indomitable on land, the Americans proved themselves the better sailors. On the whole, however, it may be said that no where in the world's annals can there be found a more inspiring story of undaunted and successful resistance to over-



Upper Canada College



Toronto University

whelming odds than that of the struggle in Canada in the war of 1812-15. It left a legacy of heroic names, above them all standing that of Sir Isaac Brock. He was killed at the very outset of the war. Like Wolfe he died victorious, and left behind him a memory of talent, courage, enterprise and energy that promised great services for his country. The lofty column on Queenston Heights, seen by the people of both lands, attests the regrets and admiration of his countrymen.

The rebellion of 1837-38 need not be more than alluded to. The loss of the Thirteen Colonies which the Treaty of 1783 recognized had



Osgoode Hall, Toronto



Rapids, Niagara River



Grand Trunk Bridge
Niagara Falls





Fruit Farm
near Grimsby

not taught the lesson that was written large across it. Instead of conveying the moral that the gift of freedom was the way to strengthen the tie between the colonies and the Mother Country, officialdom cherished the delusion that what had caused the trouble between Great Britain and the American colonies was the belief that the latter possessed too great freedom. This being the principle of Government, both Upper and Lower Canada were driven into rebellion. It was a foolish and ill-calculated uprising, but it drew attention to grievances, and from that time to Confederation in 1867 the progress in constitutionalism, while resisted by reactionaries, was steady. Every gift of additional powers has seen the love for the Motherland

increase, and at this moment of highest autonomy the determination to cherish and maintain the connection with the Empire, is more firmly and more fervently felt than ever before



Fruit Grower's Home
near Grimsby



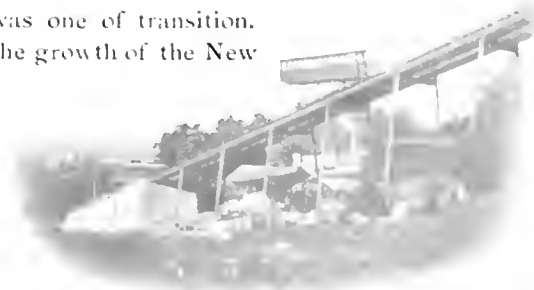
FRUIT FARM ON THE NIAGARA PENINSULA

The growth of Canada has been a matter of concern to her sons. It may be frankly admitted that there were times when the deepest misgivings were felt with regard to it. The population of Lower and Upper Canada, the present Quebec and Ontario, at the close of the war of 1812-15, was 440,000. The census of 1901 showed a population of 5,371,315, or an increase during the decade of 11.14 per cent. The increase for the previous decade



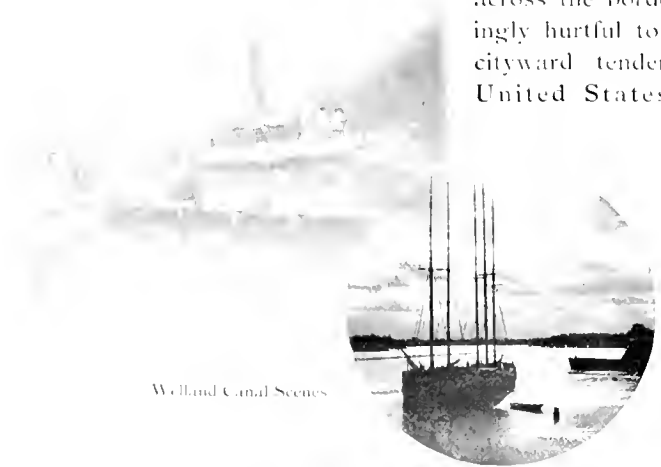
Hamilton from
the Mountain

was 11.76. Both were considered unsatisfactory. Here was a great, new, empty land which was not progressing as rapidly in population as some of the older countries of Europe. During the twenty years a veritable empire had been opened up in the west by the building of a railway to the Pacific Ocean. The progress even there had been disappointingly slow. But as we look back now from the point of vantage of present-day progress, when the rate of increase has been enormously and satisfactorily accelerated, we can detect some of the conditions which checked our advance. The whole period was one of transition. The state of affairs which stopped the growth of the New



Incline Railway,
Hamilton

England States also affected the older Provinces of Canada. The cultivation of the virgin soil of the west changed almost the whole basis of farming, and drew population from the east to pursue husbandry where it was less laborious and therefore less likely to result in the expatriation of the boys and girls of the family. The growth of vast cities across the border was exceedingly hurtful to Canada. The cityward tendency which the United States fiscal policy



Welland Canal Scenes

tended to promote affected the rural population of both countries, but the Canadian who went to an American city disappeared from our census, while the American census lost nothing when an American country lad moved into the adjoining large town. What was called the "exodus" became too prominent a feature of our sociological conditions. It was undoubtedly a movement of the same type that has brought so many Scotchmen to London, but happily has not robbed the United Kingdom of her sons as (in the case of Canada) unfortunately the exodus to the United States has done. The Ameri-



can census of 1891 showed that there were a million persons of Canadian birth in the United States. The figures set Canadians thinking. There were many circumstances that accounted for this state of things. Large communities, like large bodies in nature, share the qualities of the law of gravitation. The United States grew with their own growth. The fact that there were so many people there already not

only attracted foreigners who might have come to Canada, but actually took away from us many of our own



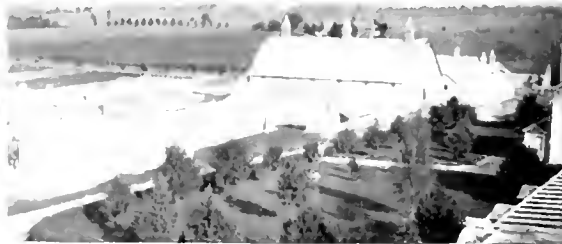
Ploughing



Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph

people. The other British colonies suffered from the same cause. The Australian colonies held their own for a time because

of the fame of discoveries of gold, and later South Africa profited from the same cause. The Pacific Coast of the United States was virtually settled on the strength of the gold discoveries in California in 1849. British Columbia



Experimental Farm,
Guelph



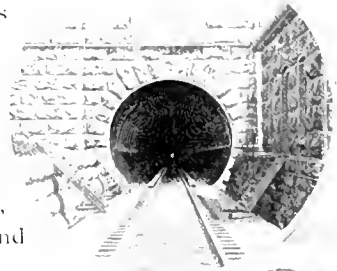
Shorthorn Bull

was helped to some extent by the rush to Cariboo, but for the most part Canada has not enjoyed adventitious aid of that kind. What she had to offer mainly was her soil, and a giant's labor was necessary to clear away the forests before even that could be made available. Like most things easily won, however, the golden sands of Placerville, and of the Australian diggings ceased to yield their largess, while the less obvious wealth of the arable lands of Ontario and Quebec

still ministers to the needs of man, and will be ministering to his needs when the

last attainable ounce of the precious metals has been washed from the grudging earth. The humble and less romantic tillage of the soil has the advantage that it is handed by the father to the son, improved rather than impoverished, by what he has extracted from it. The chemistry of air and moisture and sunshine perpetually renews the never-failing wealth of the brown earth which the ploughshare turns up to the light.

But gold and precious gems cast a glamour even over the eyes of wise men. If anyone reads the records of Empire of some



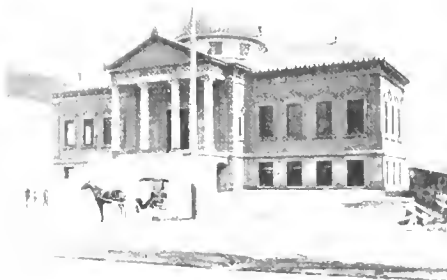
Tunnel,
Sarnia to
Port Huron



London



Brant
Monument,
Brantford



Public Library, Brantford

thirty or forty years ago he will be astonished at the little attention which was paid to Canada even by those who persuaded themselves that they were deeply concerned about the over-sea possessions of the British Crown. Sir Chas. Dilke in 1866-7 undertook a tour through the lands



Port Arthur



Collingwood

which English-speaking men have settled, and he called the wide domains so colonized

Greater Britain. In that

thick octavo of 595 pages six pages are devoted to the greatest of Britain's colonies, while 216 pages are devoted to the "Greater Britain" comprised in the United States, and corresponding space to Australia, New Zealand and India.

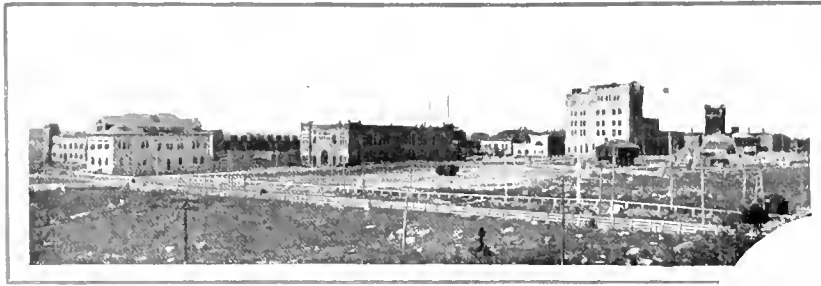
Of the six pages allotted to Canada the greater portion is accusatory and minatory.*

* It is but just to say that Sir Charles Dilke has made ample amends to Canada in the latest edition (1890) of his noted book, in which more than a hundred pages are devoted to the Dominion, and these largely laudatory.

Owen Sound



Fort William



General View of Clergue Industries, Sault Ste. Marie

Later, namely in 1886, James Anthony Froude took somewhat the same pilgrimage, and the account of his wanderings and observations was incorporated in "Oceana," a title taken from Sir James Harrington's dreams of a perfect commonwealth. Mr. Froude was at the time one of the most noted of the literary men of the day, and the fact that such a man had become a voice,

proclaiming the doctrine of the need for unity between the scattered branches of the British family attracted keen public attention. Mr. Froude went to South Africa, to the various colonies of Australia, to New Zealand and from thence sailed to San Francisco. He journeyed rapidly across the American continent and reached Buffalo. From Buffalo he saw the shores of Canada and then he went to New York. To the



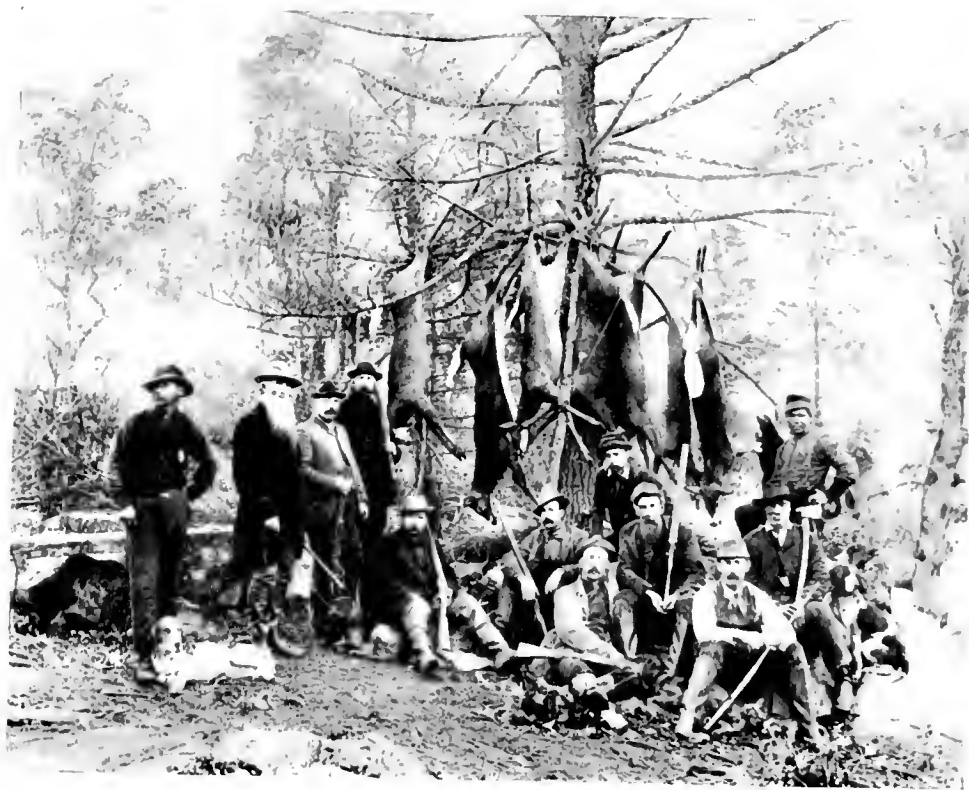
Canal Lock



International Bridge at Soo



Shipping at Sault Ste. Marie



HUNTING SCENE IN NEW ONTARIO

United States he devoted a chapter. To the thoughts that arose in his mind at the sight of the shores of the country which was then completing a railway from ocean to ocean, opening up thousands of square miles of what is now being called the granary of the Empire, he devoted half a page. The British newspaper of the period reflected the same indifference to Canada. The great "Thunderer" which publishes news from all over the world, got its Canadian news in those days from Philadelphia, and in



Old Hudson Bay Post



Pulp Mill at
Sault Ste. Marie

its columns there were more references to the smallest of the West India Islands than to the whole of the Dominion.

These facts are referred to in no complaining spirit. Sunny southern lands have an irresistible charm for those peoples whose skies are on the whole somewhat dun-colored. A land of perpetual sunshine and warmth

must by contrast seem a sort of paradise to one accustomed to a region where dull skies and frequent rains and fogs predominate. We in Canada



know that such lands have their serious drawbacks. They have the defects of their qualities. The residents of Alabama and Georgia are only too glad to escape from old Sol's domin-



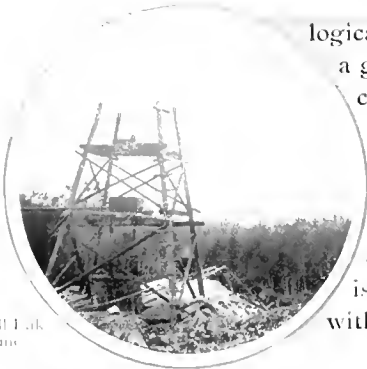
Rock Lake Concentrating Mill.

ions for a season and recover their physical tone and buoyancy in the north, just as the officials of the warm plains of Hindostan have to fly for dear life to the foothills of the Himalayas. There are worse meteorological

conditions than those prevalent in Canada, where a good old-fashioned winter of frost and snow is succeeded by a royal summer, when "to be alive is very joy."

Canada, however, has survived early neglect. She has passed safely through the diseases of childhood. To-day, instead of witnessing with chagrin her children fleeing across the border, she is seeing thousands of them coming back, bringing with them other thousands whom we are busy converting into good Canadians. How rapid has been this change is best illustrated by a few figures. For a few years after the Canadian Pacific

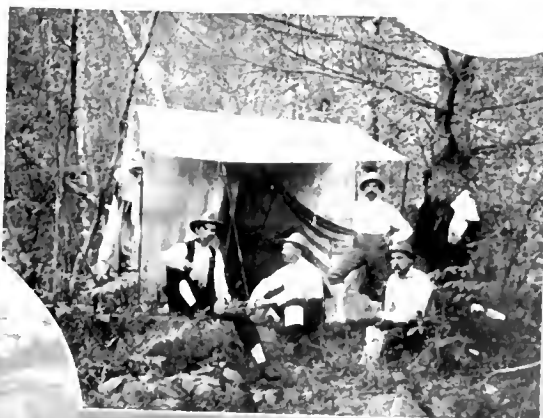
Helen Mine, Michigan



Saw Bill Lake Gold Mine

Sultana Mine

Railway was opened for traffic, the lands of the west failed to attract the homeseeker as powerfully as it was hoped they would. Even as late as 1894 or 1895 people were asking themselves if the value of the country justified the building of a transcontinental railway. But with the introduction of a vigorous immigration policy a very different state of affairs has arisen, and all doubt as to the speedy settlement of the Western Provinces has long since given way to an enthusi-



Deer in Canoe

astic belief in the assured prosperity of that part of the Dominion. What has already been achieved is best realized when we learn that eight years ago the arrivals of settlers in Canada numbered 10,835, while in

Camping Scene

Falls, Muskoka

1903 they were 134,370. In 1896 the homestead entries in the west were 1857; in 1903, 32,082. In



Scene in Muskoka

every other way indications of vigorous and phenomenal growth are afforded. The revenue of 1904 is double that of ten years ago ; the total trade is also almost double. Between 1894 and 1904, ten years, the foreign trade of the country increased 90 per cent. ; between 1868 and 1894, twenty-six years, 83 per cent. If one detects an occasional twinge in the national countenance, then, it may safely be attributed to growing pains.

A page or two may fittingly be devoted to



Roadmaking



After Three Years

some account of the many and varied attractions that are held out to the sight-seer and tourist.

Beginning with Prince Edward Island, it may be said that during the holiday season the shores of Northumberland Straits are the resort of large numbers of tourists, chiefly

from Ontario. It is said that tourist travel has become Switzerland's main source of revenue. Canada has not achieved that position and, of course, never will. Her area is too extensive, and her resources too diversi-



Farm Scene in New Ontario

fied to make it possible that her tourist traffic will bear any considerable proportion to her greater regular industries. It is a fact, nevertheless, that she is the summer play-ground of a great number of British and American tourists, and as wealth and leisure increase, she is bound to become more and more prominent in that respect. From Three Rivers to the mouth of the Gulf the St. Lawrence has practically all the elements of the sea — its salt water, its sea weeds, its odours, and, as it widens out into the estuary, even the shoreless majesty and wide horizons of ocean. In all the accessible villages along its banks thousands of people spend the summer months. The shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are similarly peopled, and once a taste is formed for the simplicity and peace of these little villages, they beckon to the jaded city dweller throughout the year, inviting him back to the clean sea wind that blows the spindrift on the shore, to that odour of dulce and tangles that, to the initiated, is more alluring



Kakabeka Falls



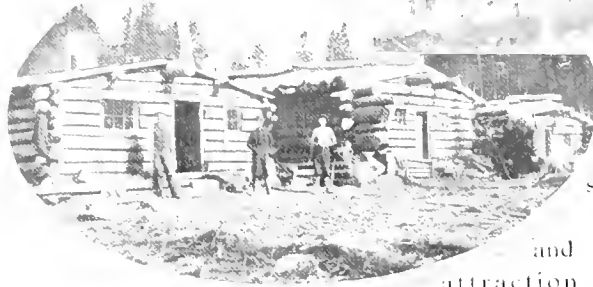
Water Power on Wabigoon





East of
Michipicoten

than all the essences of Arabia. The Bras d'Or Lakes, in Cape Breton, exercise a peculiar enchantment over those who have once yielded to the charm that these inland arms of the sea exercise. Their spell is



Lumbermen's
Shanties

Lumbering

in the deep
sea and the
shady woods.

In Ontario
and Quebec the
attraction is still the
water, but it is the charm of river
and lake. One of the oldest sum-
mering places, of course, is the
Thousand Islands, and their popu-
larity does not seem to lessen not-
withstanding the discovery of scores

Saw Mill

of other rivals. They have, it is true, become the resort
largely of the rich. On many of the islands not summer

cottages but summer
castles have been
built. On the pure
green waters luxur-



Lumbering



RUNNING THE RAPIDS



St. John, N.B.

ious yachts flit about like swans. The islands were rapidly taken up by both Canadians and Americans, and it once looked as if the time would soon come when this wonder of nature would become a millionaire's preserve, the only privilege left to the public being to gaze and wonder as they passed up and down on the numerous steamers that thread the mazy channel. The Canadian Government has, however, taken steps to ensure that the public will not be wholly debarred out from inspecting at close quarters the islands themselves, for it has set aside a large number of them for a public park.



Reversible Falls

This policy of preserving bits of nature, untouched and unmarred, is being adopted both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The best illustration of this, of course, is the Banff National Park in the Rocky Mountains. It is almost 300 square miles in extent, and it is difficult to imagine how a greater variety of natural wonders could be



On the I.C.R. near Campbellton

packed into the same space. Here in this valley, sentinelled by the eternal hills, nature seems to have formed a museum on the cosmic scale

Not alone are most of the elements represented, but they are represented in all their moods. Even the Bow River within a few hundred yards takes delight in exhibiting



Public Buildings,
Fredericton, N. B.

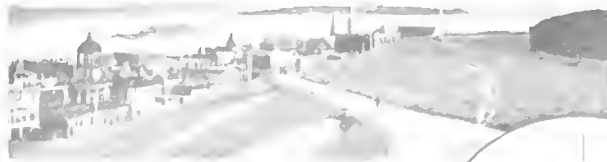


On the Restigouche

the various phases of which a river is capable. In one reach we have it still and brooding and dark; anon chattering and flecked into fleecy spray; still further, noisy and passionate as it leaps into the abyss. Cascade Mountain, along whose feet the track of the railway runs, derives its name from the silver ribbon of water that falls everlastingly adown its breast from its summit in the clouds. On every hand are hints of the vast hidden processes that are going on beneath one's very feet. Boiling and sulphurous waters gush from the earth, and one of these "shapes hot from Tartarus" has for its earthly shrine something that one does not naturally associ-

ate with Tartarus, namely a stalactite cave, which might be the retiring-place of Titania herself.

The navvies who discovered this cave deprived it of some of its beauties. Rude hands hammered off in a moment crystals which nature had been fashioning for a thousand years. The grotto is now guarded with jealous care from the hand of the touring Vandal. The hot sulphur waters which are collected in a great pool supply one of the most pleasurable daily incidents in the life of the health seekers or mere globe-



Halifax N.S.



Public Gardens, Halifax



Looking South
from Citadel

trotters who crowd the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel and the houses of the village. Not far off are Lake Louise, Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes, the famous lakes in the clouds

mountain tarns which are now visited yearly by hundreds of travellers, but which previous to the building of the railway, back to the birthday of the world, were seen by the myriad



Parliament Buildings, Halifax

eyes of heaven alone. The white men who first climbed into the heart of the hills, pushing their way through the clouds and standing on the margins of these cloistered lakes, must have felt themselves in the presence of original purity, chalices of virgin waters distilled from the very heavens themselves. The Yoho Valley, which has been added to the park within the past year or so, has been described as "one of the sublimest mountain valleys in the world." Another wonder near at hand is the Takakkaw

Falls, where a mountain stream fed by glaciers falls a sheer 1,400 feet, and then rages away in a tail-race of 500 feet.

Those who have experienced a slight disappointment on a first glimpse of Niagara because the height of the drop is inferior to what preconceptions had pictured, will not be similarly disappointed in presence of Takakkaw.

British Columbia has frequently been called the Switzerland of America. In one sense at least the comparison is unfair to British Colum-

bia—Switzerland, with its 16,000 miles of

area, could be hidden in British Columbia with

its area of 372,050 square miles. Those who have learned to love the Jungfrau, Mount Pilatus, the Matterhorn, and the many glories of the little Swiss Republic, will object to comparisons made on the score of mere geographical extent. The Alpine peaks are higher, and it will be said that this constitutes in mountains their true sublimity. To him, however, who would spend a holiday along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the point where it enters the mountains at Kananaskis until it emerges on the Pacific Ocean 600 miles away, may be



Dalhousie College,
Halifax, N.S.



BLAST FURNACE



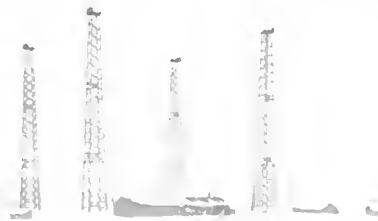
Sydney, Cape Breton

promised such a feast of mountain scenery as can be enjoyed nowhere else in the world in the same period of time. The scheme of color at any time of the year, except in the depth of winter, and even that has its subtle charms, is remarkable, but it is at its height in September, when the dazzling foliage of the Canadian autumn comes as a touch of beauty on the adamant sternness of the eternal hills.



Dominion Coal Co. Limited

The whole journey which the traveller makes presents a variety which should be capable of appealing to all tastes. The thought which is constantly present in his sub-consciousness is the tremendous scale on which everything is drawn. From the Ottawa River to Rat Portage there are a thousand miles of territory that varies from rich farm lands to the Laurentian chaos that marks the shores of the greatest body of fresh water in the world — a sea in the midst of a continent, and connected with the ocean 1,500 miles away by channels navigable by the greatest ships. From Rat



Marconi Station

Portage to Cal-
gary there is a
wholly differ-
ent scene. For
a thousand
miles there is a
placid fertile plain,
spreading its bene-
ficent bosom under twenty
meridians of sky. From Calgary



Charlottetown, P.E.I.

westward ensues that 600 miles of mountains whose gigantic walls and ramparts reveal the power of the Almighty Builder. There are greater peaks in the world than Mount Sir Donald and Mount Stephen, but where will one find 600 miles of mountains traversed by a rail-
way which bears one across their feet, over their dizzy
gorges, or by daring passages across their cloudy breasts.
Each region presents a different aspect. The lake country
partly hiding its grimness in the verdure of the temperate

zone, where the miner, the
prospector, the lumberman
and the locomotive are the
only disturbers of the primal
quiet; the prairie, with its fre-
quent stacks of grain and in-
numerable rows of stooks,
converging on the horizon,
tall elevators and comfort-
able farm houses, its herds
of cattle, its bands of horses,
growing communities and



Parliament Buildings, P.E.I.

general promise of fatness, usefulness and population;
and last, the hills where nature seems to sit surrounded
by her sublimest trappings. And here again we come
upon the prospector, the miner, and the lumberman; and



even the husbandman has spied out fair valleys hidden beyond the peaks, and built his cabin, put his plough-marks on the land, and planted his apple trees and his plum trees and his vineyard. And in this mountain land there are even yet areas larger than Switzerland in which no white man has ever built his camp-fire.



Salmon Hatchery

The Province of Ontario has also set aside large areas for provincial parks. The region between old Ontario and the new North is occupied to a considerable extent by a Laurentian outcrop, the chosen home of that growth of white pine which has yielded hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country, and many millions of dollars to the public revenues of the Eastern Provinces. Its chief physical feature is the tangle of innumerable lakes that spread across the country. Three areas in this region have been set aside by the Ontario Government as provincial parks or forest reserves, Algonquin Park and Missisaga and Temagami forest reserves. The latter includes the myriad of islands that dot the bosom of Lake Temagami. But there is a much more famous pleasure-ground nearer the haunts of men. The Muskoka Lakes are within four hours' journey of Toronto. These have been called the play-ground of the continent and, indeed, the continent will be found fully represented there. The waters which first attracted the attention of holiday-seekers were those of Lake Rousseau and Lake Joseph. Every available island and point of vantage on their shores has long since been occupied by hotel or chalet, and the over-



Dartmouth



Victoria Harbor
British Columbia

flow is rapidly spreading to the adjoining lakes that spray out from the main bodies all through the region. Steam yachts and launches whisk briskly through the waters, and supply boats ply from island to island and cottage to cottage. Fishing, boating and bathing are the standard amusements, but the Anglo-Saxon takes his games with him everywhere, and the long ideal summer days are devoted to golf, tennis and bowls.

As has been said the whole mid-northern regions of Ontario and Quebec are sprinkled with lakes, any of them fitted for the spending of a holiday, but, of course, accessibility is a prime consideration with those who have but a brief vacation. The man with more time, who loves the play of the rod and line, seeks remoter waters where the fighting bass are plentiful enough to give at once a piscatorial and a gustatory feast. As the continent becomes more crowded and as wealth and leisure increase, the importance of this vast play-ground will become more apparent. During the summer months the cities of the Southern States will be found overwhelmingly represented at all these resorts. The more than tropical heat of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama is



Parliament Buildings, British Columbia

particularly trying to the white man and his offspring. The rough work of these States must be done by the negro, with the white man as director and overseer, and the overseer, in the cities at least, finds it necessary to seek a less enervating climate for a considerable portion of the year. It is not to him merely a luxury; it is a necessity.

In time the available near-at-hand sites would have been pre-empted, and the ordinary modest citizen would have been a stranger in his own holiday-grounds. Anticipating this process the Government of Ontario has set apart the three ample areas of lake and river and forest before mentioned, which preserve forever to the people not of Ontario alone, but of the world, the forest primeval of Eastern Canada. The neighborhood of Niagara Falls has been pre-

served from desecration, and the revenue derived from the power privileges is employed in increasing the beauty of the park and the riverside all the way to Fort Erie.

Coming to speak of the component parts of the Dominion it is usual to regard the Maritime Provinces as geographically and industrially united, although they are three separate provinces. There is really, however, distinct points of difference. While all have a sea-faring and fishing population, Nova Scotia is becoming more



Vancouver, B.C.

and more a mining and manufacturing province. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated portion of the Dominion, the rich red earth of the province affording sustenance for a large farming population. The coal mines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton not only form an important industry in themselves, but they are the bases of other promising industries. Iron and steel manufacturing bids fair to be the chief of these.

The main source of ore supply is Bell Island, an islet on the coast of Newfoundland which has been occupied by fishermen of generations, quite unsuspecting of the fact

Salmon
Cannery

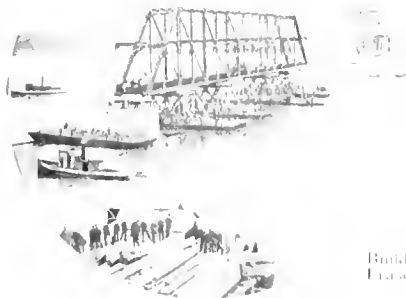


St. John's
River
Cannery

that the heavy dark stones with which they ballasted their boats were composed of one of the most eagerly sought substances of the earth. It

is a fact well worth noting, that Canada has extensive coal beds at tide-water on both oceans, namely, at Sydney in Cape

Vessels
Loading
Canned
Salmon



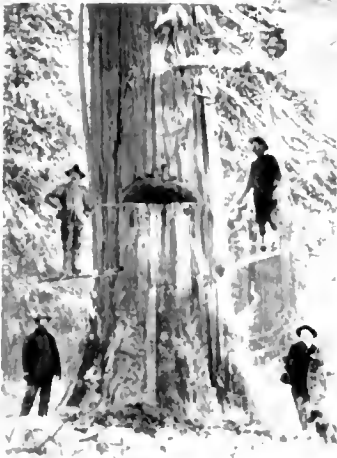
Building Bridge over
Frasar River



Big Trees



Big Trees in Stanley Park



Cutting Big Trees



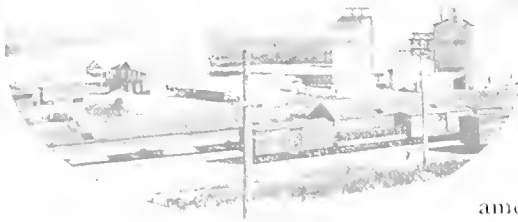
Breton and at Nanaimo in Vancouver Island. To an ocean empire such a fact seems literally providential. Another famous Nova Scotian product is

Coke Ovens



Apples

the unrivalled apple of the Annapolis Valley. Gold mining is also steadily carried on.



Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

The early history of Nova Scotia is picturesque to a degree. The contest between French and English partook of the highly dramatic, the expulsion of the Acadians which Longfellow celebrated in verse, being among the chief events. The wiles and machinations of Le Loutre, the clerical protagonist of French interests, have formed the warp and woof of other romances, although not so celebrated as the familiar hexameters of the American poet.

New Brunswick's greatest interests are her forests and fisheries. There is still, however,



Rossland, B.C.



TREES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE SMALLEST OF THE FOUR TREES IN FRONT IS 9 FEET DIAMETER



New Westminster, B.C.

large areas of land suited for farming that will one day be opened up. Agriculture in New Brunswick has been hindered, as in the Eastern States of America, by the superior allurements of prairie land. The time is coming, however, when its advantages of proximity to markets will fill its vacant spaces with farmers who will confine themselves to the species of tillage best suited to its soil and climate. This change will be hastened through the



Fishing Boats



Large Salmon

opening up of new sections by the construction of the trans-continental railway.

The same may be said of Quebec. Settlement has clung with great persistency to the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. This was all the more enforced, because, as settlement crept northward, it soon

Salmon Trap



Salmon Catch

encountered the forbidding Laurentian outcrop. It was not till our own generation that Father Labelle taught his people that there were "hills beyond Pentland and streams beyond Forth." He convinced them that in the valley of Lake St. John there were as fertile lands as in any other part of the Province of Quebec. That there are fertile areas still undeveloped is not a matter of mere conjecture, and it is hoped that the building of the new railway will see a revival of the hopeful,



Miner's Cabin,
Yukon



Oatfield, Yukon



Dawson City, during Visit
of Lord Minto

adventurous spirit which the Frenchmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries exhibited in such an eminent degree. No better material for pioneering can be found than the industrious, frugal, cheerful, easily-satisfied French-Canadian,

with his tidy housewife and her invariably numerous brood about the fireside. The chief industry is farming, and of late years the increasing importance of dairying, for which the rich succulent grasses of the province are admirably suited, has greatly improved the prospects for the husbandman. Lumbering is still important commercially, and

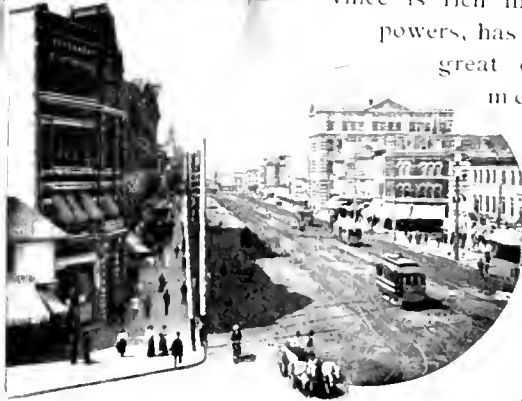


White Horse, Yukon

as a great part of the province remains covered with forest, its contribution to the wealth and employment of the people is not likely to diminish. The use of wood fibre in the manufacture of paper has added immensely to the value of the spruce forests which cover great areas, and which renew themselves in less than a generation. This, joined to the fact that the province is rich in water-powers, has led to a great development of



Manitoba Parliament Buildings



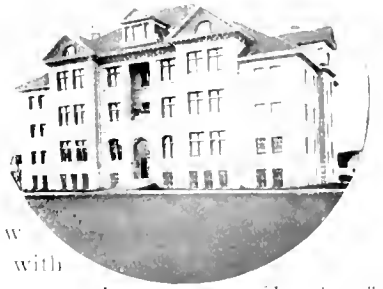
Main Street
Winnipeg

paper-making within its borders. The French-Canadian people take very aptly to factory work, and at various points in the province, therefore, sugar refineries and manufactures of woollens, cottons, and boots and shoes, are in successful operation. Although Quebec contains no true coal, there is an extensive production of minerals, the list including iron,



City Hall, Winnipeg

copper, graphite, mica, phosphates, etc. The English-speaking people of the province are few. The French-Canadians are a prolific people, and have over-spread not only their native province, but considerable parts of the adjoining provinces and the neighboring New England States. They have clung with



Manitoba College
Winnipeg

steady devotion not only to their language but also to their old Breton ways, so that the British traveller, in many parts of Quebec, finds himself in a land quite as strange and quaint as if he had crossed the channel into Brittany.



Old Fort Garry

The Province of Ontario, although much more recently settled than those already mentioned, is nevertheless generally spoken of as the premier province of the Dominion. How long it may retain this position remains to be seen, although its extent and the variety of its resources make it quite improbable that it will be deposed in our time. Recent exploration has brought home the conviction that there are still large portions of it which



Railway Tracks, Winnipeg

remain to be brought into cultivation and civilization. The new railway will open up a virgin territory which should increase greatly the population and commerce of the province. To show how rash it is to make any dogmatic statement regarding the industrial outlook of a developing country, it may be said that the textbooks of a few years ago said that mining was not an industry of Ontario. In the brief time that has elapsed since that was written, the greatest



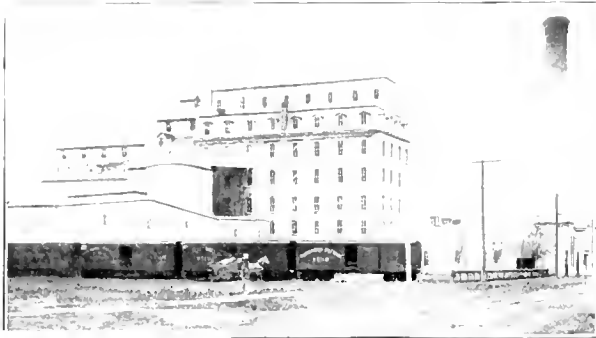
Maryland Bridge over the Assiniboine River



The Assiniboine River

nickel deposits in the world have been discovered in Northern Ontario, and towns have sprung into being as a result of their operation. It has also been ascertained that the greatest known deposits of corundum exist in

Central Ontario, and there, too, communities have been founded as a consequence. Extensive mining operations are carried on at various points from Michipicoten to the borders of Manitoba, 600 miles away. It is not at all likely that there is true coal within the borders of Ontario, but it is established that lignite of economic value occurs in several localities towards the shores of James Bay.



Where so much territory remains untraversed, it is impossible to say what still remains to be revealed.

Agriculture is still the prime industry in Ontario. Until very recently it held the lead even in wheat, but in 1901 the yield in Manitoba leaped suddenly to double that in Ontario, and the lead

has been pretty well maintained since. The value of farm lands and farm property in Ontario is over one thousand million dollars.

Although usually regarded as eminently an inland province, it is the fact, nevertheless, by reason of the intrusion of Hudson's Bay from the north, that Ontario has one foot on the salt ocean. So far, the fishing industry of that Canadian Mediterranean has added nothing to the commerce of the province, but before long



Farmers taking Grain to Market

the locomotive will be waking the echoes of James Bay, and the sea products of the north will be brought by rail to the marts of the continent. The fisheries of Ontario are, nevertheless, by no means inconsiderable.

The annual yield of fresh water fish caught in the great lakes

amounts to half a million dollars more than the yield of Prince Edward Island, although the inshore fisheries of that island are well known for their value and permanence.

Ontario is the greatest manufacturing province of the Dominion, and being, like Quebec, largely dowered with water powers, it is not unlikely that she will maintain her own in the electrical era that is dawning.

The conditions of pioneering were the same in all the afforested provinces, but in the peninsula of Ontario, namely, that portion wedged in between the great lakes, the task of those who made it what it is to-day was perhaps even more gigantic than it was anywhere else. If the traveller journeys from Toronto to the Detroit River by the Grand Trunk Railway he will pass through



Village of Carberry and Elevators



Wheat Wagons at Indian Head

Farm Buildings
Glenboro, Man.



what the native fondly believes to be the most fertile section of the North-American continent. Fertile it is, but its very fertility made it, before the advent

of the settler with his axe, a tangled brake of forest. Giant maples, beeches, oaks, walnuts, hickories, butternuts, elms, ashes and basswoods grew as thick as they could stand, and the undergrowth, while not so formidable-looking, was more tedious to be got rid of. When

the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Dominion

in 1901 a writer for the press conceived the notion that while their

Royal Highnesses passed through these fair shires the

A type of fine farm buildings
in the Canadian West



Western Farm House



historian of the pioneers should have discoursed to them, and the supposititious discourse summarizes fairly well the epic of early settlement, and may not inappropriately be repeated here.

“Not much more than two generations ago, your Royal Highnesses, this cultivated, fenced, town-besprinkled embowered land scarcely knew the white man at all. It was one glorious forest of oaks and maples and beeches, and almost every other tree that grows in North America. Those who undertook to subdue it were stout-hearted men. It was not easy to carry provisions into the almost roadless wilds, and despite the fairness and fertility which you now see, the men and women who plunged almost penniless into the bush in the first quarter of the last

Harvest Scenes



Harvest Scene

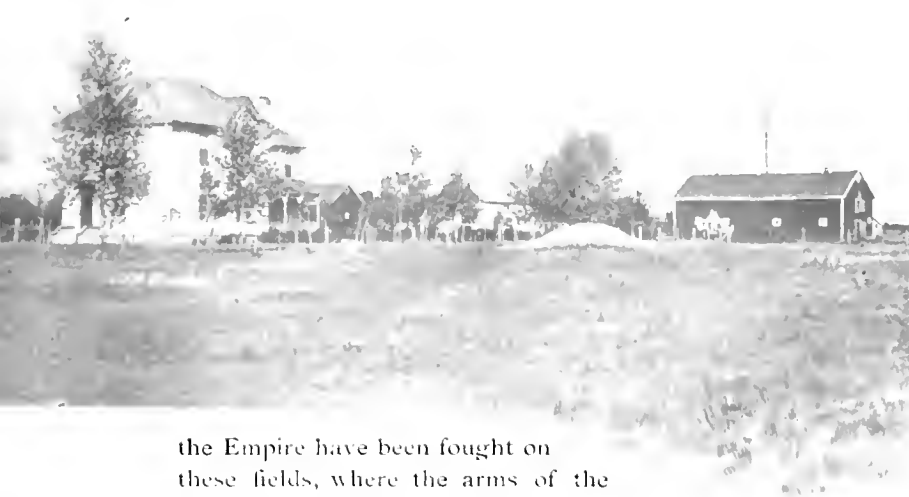
century and down to much later times, were in the first year of their struggle frequently face to face with want. Flour is, after air and water, the most indispensable need of the white man. But often these men and women and their broods of little ones did not see flour for weeks at a time. Some of these women of pioneer days can tell you how they have run down to the clearing which the husband's axe was making in the forest to treat him to



We do the
Reaping

the first loaf hot from the oven. He had well earned the rare dainty, for he had carried the bag of wheat (the first wheat that land had ever produced) twenty miles on his shoulders through the forest paths to the mill, and the resultant flour twenty miles back. Women all over this land have sat beside their sleeping infants through lonely nights while the protector was away on weary journeys afoot, and heard nothing but the wolf's long howl or the bear brushing against the frail cabin's sides and grunting

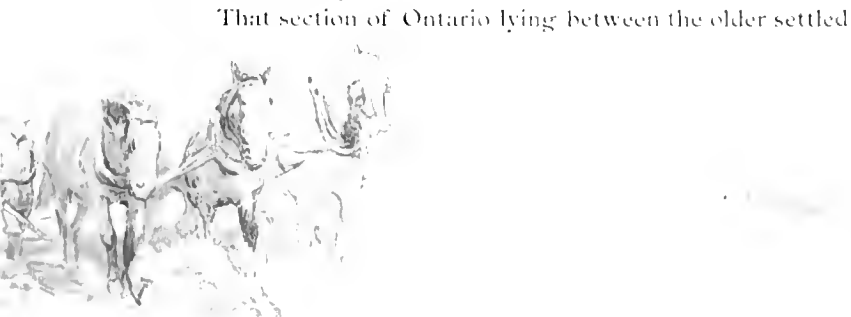
his ponderous displeasure. This land was added to civilization and your father's glorious crown, your Royal Highness, with toil and perhaps some tears. Greater courage was displayed here, and vaster fields won for the Empire than at Badajos or Waterloo. These called for but the blind blood-rage of a few fearful hours. The courage of the settler and of the settler's help-meet had daily drafts made on it for years, until at last these emerald farms basking in the sun, with the forest tamed and subdued and made a familiar servant, were bequeathed to all subsequent generations. The greatest battles of



the Empire have been fought on these fields, where the arms of the combatants were the axe and the hoe."

There is unmistakable truth in this account of the pioneer's fight against luxuriant nature, her virtues being now turned to the production of more manageable members of the vegetable kingdom than the towering elm or spreading maple.

A Typical Western Farm House



portion of the province and the borders of Manitoba need not be more than referred to here. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses it for nearly a thousand miles, and as a great portion of the line has been constructed through the Laurentian rock it was taken for granted that this was typical of the whole region. As

a matter of fact, however,

beyond the height of land

there is an extensive

region, a large part of

which is reported by the

Government explorers to

be fit for settlement. As

the new railway will be con-

structed through this level clay

land there will be every chance to

see an early and rapid development

there. But it is the prairie lands of

A Prairie Town - Hamiota, Man.

the west to which the attention of Canadians

is chiefly attracted. From the Albany River to the

foot of the Rocky Mountains, south of latitude 53, extends

a region which contains more land fit for the uses of man

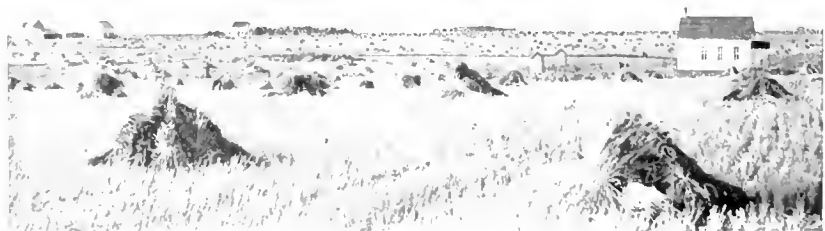
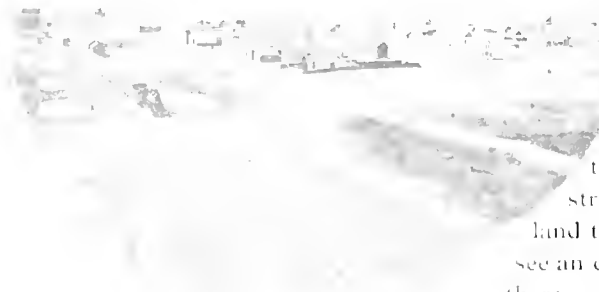
than any region of similar extent in the world. If the Mis-

issippi valley be put forward in contradiction of this state-

ment it may be amended by saying that it contains more

land suited for the production of high-class wheat than any

similar extent of country in the world. The most satisfac-



COUNTRY SCHOOL and FARMHOUSE, Canadian West

tory way, however, is to enter into details. Prof. William Saunders, director of the Government Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion, had an interesting article in a recent number of the Canadian Magazine in which this question of the possible wheat production of the Canadian prairies was gone into minutely. No one has devoted greater attention to the subject than Prof. Saunders, and his well-known moderation of statement

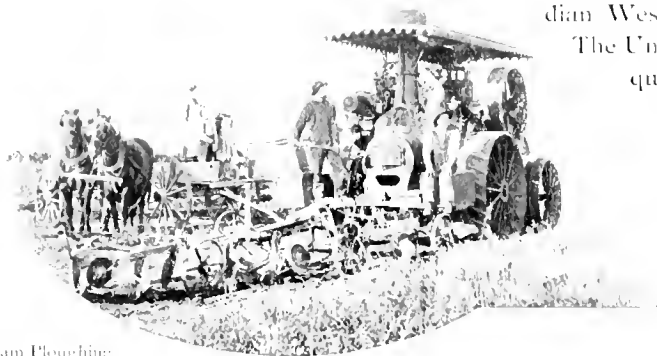


lends particular value to the figures he has published. The Province of Manitoba contains 41,200,000 acres. Of this 27,000,000 acres are reckoned well-fitted for cultivation. Of the 57,000,000 acres in Assiniboia, 50,000,000 are estimated as fit for cultivation. Of the 67,000,000 in Saskatchewan, 52,000,000 are considered fit, and of the 65,000,000 in Alberta, 42,000,000 are so considered, making a total area of 171,000,000 acres of land of such a degree of fertility as to admit of highly profitable farming. Prof. Saunders then goes into the question of rate of production per acre, showing that it is considerably higher in Canada than in the United States. The

The Old and the New Home of a Successful Western Farmer



Breaking the Prairie



Steam Ploughing



Ploughing in Western Canada

average for the latter country in 1902 was 14.5 bushels per acre; in Manitoba in that year it was 26 bushels per acre and in the North West Territories 25. A ten

years average for Manitoba gives 19 bushels of spring wheat per acre. During the same period South Dakota gives 10.04, and North Dakota 12.07, and these two states are the chief rivals of the Canadian West in the matter of yield.

The United States produces large quantities of wheat, sufficient to meet the demands of the home market for the feeding of a population of nearly 80,000,000,

and leaving a surplus, including flour for foreign export, equal to about 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. The total area under wheat in the United States in 1902, including winter and spring varieties, was 40,-202,424 acres, which gave a crop of a little over 670,-000,000 bushels.

Prof. Saunders quite recognizes that all the land which he has calculated as fit for cultivation cannot or will not be constantly employed in raising wheat. There is some of it on which, for one reason or another, wheat could not be grown successfully. The practice of summer-fallow-



Farm near Moose Jaw, Assa



Field of Grain, Western Canada



Experimental Plots of Flax, Indian Head

ing also will largely reduce the area available for production each year. Making every allowance, however, he ventures on what he calls the following "reasonable prophecy":

"The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent in all to about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Were one-fourth of the land said to be
suitable for cultivation
in Manitoba



Saving time in Harvesting:
Farmer and help at dinner
in the harvestfield

and the
three
Provisional Territories under crop with wheat annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812,000,000 bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30,000,000 inhabitants (supposing the population of Canada should by that time reach that figure) and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times

over. This estimate deals only with a portion of the west, and it leaves the large eastern provinces out of consideration altogether.



Wheatfield in Western Canada

From this it would seem to be quite possible that Canada may be in a position within a comparatively few years, after supplying all home demands, to furnish Great Britain with all the wheat and flour she requires and leave a surplus for export to other countries. With a rural population on the western plains in 1902 of about 400,000, over 67,-

000,000 bushels of wheat were produced. Add to this the wheat grown in Ontario and the other eastern provinces and we already have a total of 93,-000,000 bushels. These figures are full of promise for the future of Canada as a great wheat-exporting country."



Prize Stock



House and Barns near Morden, Man.



Prize Stock

For convenience of reference the areas dealt with in the above calculations may be tabulated as follows :

	Total area Exclusive of Water, Acres.	Estimated Proportion Suitable for Cultivation.	Acres.
Manitoba	41,200,000 . . .	two-thirds . . .	equal to 27,000,000
Assiniboia	57,000,000 . . .	seven-eighths . . .	" 50,000,000
Saskatchewan	67,000,000 . . .	three-fourths . . .	" 52,000,000
Alberta	65,000,000 . . .	two-thirds . . .	" 42,000,000
Total			171,000,000



Prize Stock

of which there is now under crop 5,000,000 acres. Present production of wheat and other grains, 125,000,000 bushels ; possible wheat production (one fourth under crop annually), 800,000,000 bushels.

Outside of these areas there are enormous districts which Prof. Saunders excludes from his definite calculations, but of them he says :

"The writer has received samples from Dunvegan, on



the Peace River, in Athabasca, 414 miles by latitude north of Winnipeg, of Ladoga wheat plump and well matured, weighing 64 pounds per bushel; oats weighing 40 to 42 pounds per bushel; six-rowed barley, 52 pounds per bushel; and spring rye weighing 56 pounds per bushel.

“At Fort Vermilion, further down the Peace River, also in Athabasca, 591 miles north of Winnipeg, Ladoga wheat has been raised weighing 60 pounds per bushel; oats, $41\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; six-rowed barley, $51\frac{3}{4}$ pounds; and spring rye $57\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per bushel.

“From Fort Providence to Mackenzie 710 miles north of Winnipeg I have some good samples of oats and spring rye.

“From Fort Simpson 818 miles north of Winnipeg by latitude, Ladoga wheat has been obtained which weighed $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per bushel. In this instance a small percentage of the grain was injured by frost. This is the furthest point north from which samples of cereals have been received. The time between sowing and harvesting in these far northern districts is in some



A two-year-old Farm



Home of Successful Farmer in Western Canada

instances less than it is at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. At Dunvegan the grain was sown May 7th and harvested August



Threshing



Threshing from the Stook

21st, giving a growing period of 101 days. The same sorts of grain grown at Ottawa, taking the average of three years, require 106

days. At Fort Vermilion the time between sowing and harvesting was also 101 days. At Fort Providence 108 days were required to bring grain to maturity, from June 1st to September 17th, and at Fort Simpson the wheat was sown June 7th and harvested September 22nd, giving



Avenue of Stacks, Carman



Farm Scene

a growing period
of 107 days.

"The long
days are an im-
portant factor in
bringing about
this result; the in-
fluence of increased
periods of light hastens
the ripening of cereals very much."



The history of this great region is instructive. What
is being realized now was asserted of it a quarter of a
century ago by the scientific explorers who examined it
on behalf of the Government. Its marvellous fertility,
the depth of the prairie mould, the suitability of the
climate for wheat-raising, the great blocks of unbroken
fertile land, all were embodied in reports by Dr. Dawson,
Mr. James Macoun, Dr. Bell, and the other officers of the
Department of the Interior who traversed the land east
and west, north and south in the later seventies and early
eighties. Mr. Macoun especially gave the subject a great
deal of painstaking attention, and it is singular that some



of the lands over which he was then enthusiastic are only now being filled up with settlers. One thing may be said generally, that every land has its own peculiarities that have to be learned by actual experience. The



House, Barn and Field



Corn Binder at Work

Canadian West was no exception to this rule, and the Dominion owes a great deal to the indomitable pioneers who stuck to their task until they had achieved success. Where one man surmounted all obstacles the argument was irresistible that another man similarly determined could do likewise.



Harvesting

Comparatively speaking the trials of the prairie pioneers were not formidable. To the man who had a virgin forest of hard-wood trees to



A Prairie Farm

clear away before he could get a look at his land, the task of the man who has but to drive his plough-share into the soil in the spring and reap a crop the following fall seems an easy one. The pioneer of the first half of the 19th century had not a railway within a few miles of his door to carry away his products and to bring in some of the comforts of civilization. The settlement of the West was more than a mere immigration problem—it was a national problem of the first magnitude. The Dominion had placed a tremendous stake on the estimates that had been made of it as a region suited for the occupancy of man. The issue, strange to say, remained in doubt, but it has now been triumphantly answered. It is not too much to say that the greater half of Canada is comprised in those

vast steppes of inexhaustible fertility that stretch from the

shores of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains.

Great cities are rising there,

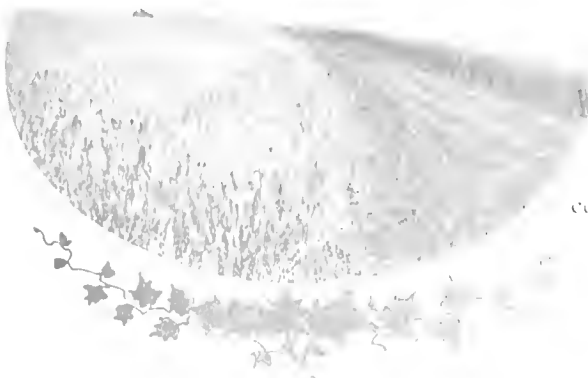
and it may be

said that no-

where in the

world are the

conditions for the



husbandman so promising. He is the producer of a staple the demand for which seems to grow with the production,



Stock Raising, and he is able to grow it in a perfection that is attained nowhere else. The No. 1 hard wheat of the Canadian West is the world's highest standard.

While wheat-growing will undoubtedly be the staple branch of husbandry in the west, the raising of cattle and horses is a well established industry also, especially in Alberta. When one considers the colossal proportions



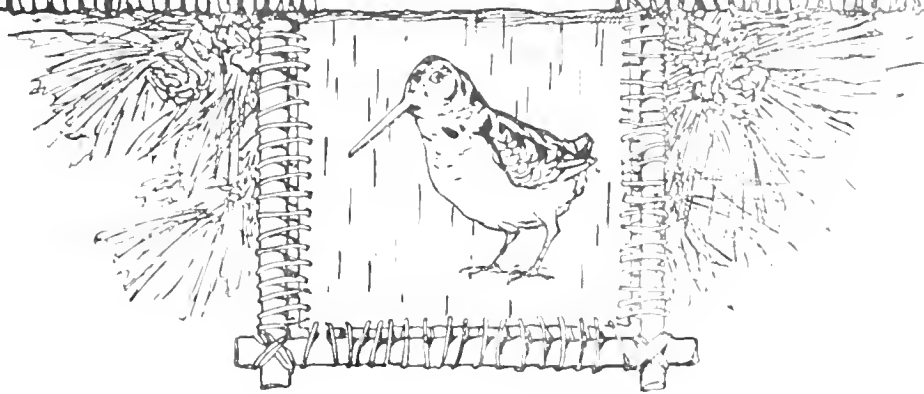
Mare and Calf in a Corral



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.



Great Camp in Manitoba



Irrigation in
Southern Alberta.
Two years ago an
unpeopled Prairie



which the beef trade has attained in the United States, he would be rash who would set a limit to it in Canada. There is no part of the Canadian West which could fairly be described as arid, but the south-western portion, so far as our present experience goes, suffers from cycles of dry years. Fortunately the facilities for irrigation are good. Many miles of canals have already been constructed, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has begun operations on a project which is intended to affect three million acres of land east of Calgary.

Something has already been said of the physical features of British Columbia, and all that remains is to add a word concerning its economic and industrial aspects. When one speaks of industry in British Columbia, the mineral outlook almost wholly fills the mind,

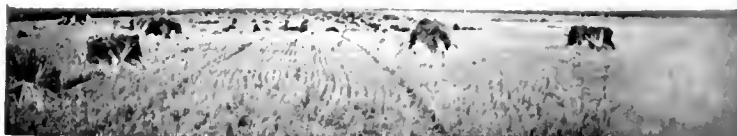
although the salmon and other fisheries are by no means to be despised, and their permanence as a source of wealth must always constitute a factor in any survey of the resources

A prosperous home, after two
years labor on irrigated land
in Southern Alberta



He Fears no Drouth

A Bountiful
Harvest



of the Pacific Province. The forests of British Columbia, too, must for many years, and increasingly as the country is developed, become an important item of wealth. The largest of the eastern trees are pigmies compared to the Douglas fir. Indeed, the size of the firs and cedars on the Pacific Coast has been an actual obstacle to a more rapid development. The handling of these giants in a

The Second
Year's Crop



hilly country will tax the ingenuity of the lumberman. While farming will not soon be of first importance, British Columbians who have looked into the subject believe that the day may come when it will be the most permanent calling. There are 200,000 acres in the Fraser valley alone, the soil and climate of which are exceedingly well suited for fruit culture, and there are numerous other



The Crop of the Season - Work

valleys only awaiting the establishment of proper economic and industrial conditions to blossom like the rose. But the main point is that there is ample reward for those who succeed. All that is needed is to ascertain the conditions of success. Fruit growing rather than general farming seems to be the direction which agriculture will take.

From the international boundary line to Dawson City, far beyond the limits of British Columbia, the precious metals have been discovered at so many points as to justify the statement that there is among those hills and valleys the greatest area of mineralized rock and sand to be found anywhere in the world. While making that



Calgary, from
the Bow River

assertion it must be admitted that the practical results have not, so far, been commensurate with these extraordinary indications of mineral promise. The remarkable thing is the way production has waxed and waned. Gold was the first metal that brought fortune-hunters to British Columbia. In the early fifties the banks of the Fraser and its tributaries were alive with prospectors shovelling and washing the river sands. Millions of dollars were won in this way and then the golden stream failed. Lack of communication and the difficulties of transportation in

so mountainous a region discouraged any attempts at quartz mining. The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway did very little to open up the mining regions, and it was not till branches were built to these rather singular, long and narrow lakes, which distinguish the hydrography of British Columbia, that the province began to reassert itself as a mining country of importance. In the Kootenays and Slocan the deposits of copper-gold and silver-lead ores are unquestionably extensive, and mines are being operated out of which millions of dollars have been taken. There have been the disappointments, of course, that are common to all mining camps. Difficulties of marketing the products have been exceptionally great, but one by one they are being surmounted, and it is not too much to predict that the day is not far distant when the mineral production of British Columbia and the territory to the north will go a great way towards keeping Canada high up in the list of mineral-producing countries. Although the production of



Cattle Ranch, near Calgary, Alberta

the precious metals has not increased as some people anticipated, nevertheless it steadily grows, and we believe that everything points to a progress in the future that will be satisfactory even to the most exacting. Railway development is the greatest need of the country. Unfortunately in so rugged a country it is a need not easily supplied. Within a comparatively short time, however, another railway will traverse territory that has given indications of being highly mineralized, and it is not rash to expect much from its development.



Detachment of
Mounted Police

When we speak of mineral development the mind naturally dwells on the precious metals, but so far the production of prosaic coal has meant almost as much to British Columbia as the attempt to wring gold and silver from the rocks. Coal-mining has been prosecuted in the Nanaimo district, on Vancouver Island, since 1858, and great fortunes have been made in the enterprise. Soon after the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway other coal properties were worked at Anthracite and Canmore, and on a branch at Lethbridge and Blainmore. Still later enormous deposits were operated in the Crow's Nest Pass. So extensive were these that the Canadian Pacific





The Old Monarch of the Plains

Railway continued its branch through Eastern and Western Kootenay as far as what is known as the Boundary country, and along the line other mining operations are being extensively carried on. Towns have sprung up at several points where a few years ago the soli-

tude of the creation still reigned. Rossland, Nelson, Greenwood, Fernie, Frank, Sandon, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Cascade and Midway, are some of the towns called into being by the genius of gold, silver or coal. Extensive deposits of iron ore have also been discovered at various places. One deposit on Texada Island has been worked for a number of years. The proximity of iron and coal in the province, with the Orient and the United States Pacific Coast as markets, must lead to the establishment of a great industry some day. It has been said that



The New Monarch of the Plains

almost every mineral substance is represented in these wonderful British Columbia mountains.

A few words may fittingly be said here concerning the position of the Dominion generally in the mining world. It has been stated that there is probably no country in the world with a greater wealth of mineral fuel than the Dominion. The deposits of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia have already been spoken of, but

it remains to be said that extensive as the coal measures of these provinces are, they are equalled or



eclipsed, in area at least, by the great beds in the North West Territories.

A seam is being worked at Turtle Mountain, being the outcrop of beds which are believed to extend under the Rocky Mountains, outcrops of them being also mined near the Pacific Ocean. If this belief be correct there can be little doubt that there is here the greatest coal-bed in the western hemisphere. This coal area, however, is only partially in the Territories. Eastward from the Lethbridge mines a coal area extends which the officers of the Geological Survey have calculated to be 15,000 square miles in extent. This field is tapped again on the Souris River near the western boundary of Manitoba. Between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains there



Scenes in Alberta



are, on a conservative estimate, 65,000 square miles of coal, or rather lignite areas, which is an area five times greater than the coal measures of the British Isles. At various points in the Territories the rivers expose the seams, and the settlers get their supply of fuel by digging it out of the banks. The importance of this wide-spread supply of coal in a country where the winter air is shrewd and nipping can be appreciated. It is in every sense providential.

The agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile interests of Ontario are so predominant that it is sometimes forgotten that she occupies the second position among her



Flower and Vegetable Garden, Calgary

sister provinces in the value of her mineral output. Nor is she likely to be displaced. Although the iron industry in the province is yet in its infancy, the indications of iron-bearing lands give promise of great future development. Mr. J. S. Jeans, Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, in a recent work on "Canada's Resources and Possibilities," states that it is said to be "doubtful whether in any part of America so great an extent exists of rocks favourable for the occurrence of ore deposits as in Ontario." It may be said, moreover, that the iron and steel industry is now well started and on a business basis. The growth of the country makes the outlook for markets continually better, and this applies to many other industries besides the iron industries.

Ontario has also some metalliferous deposits which place her in a unique position. Her deposits of nickel, corundum, mica and arsenic are perhaps without parallel for richness and extent in the world. How slightly the mineral parts of the province have been prospected is illustrated by the fact that the navvies on a Government railway from North Bay to Lake Temiscaming uncovered with their blasting powder rich deposits of nickel and cobalt.

Not much need be said here



Prairie Chicken



Prairie Chicken

of the cities of the Dominion. Visitors will see them for themselves, and go into their history and characteristics more fully than the space in this brief sketch will allow. Although not one of the largest cities of the Dominion, Quebec, the picturesque and ancient capital of New France, cannot be spoken of in any second place. Historically and scenically it is unique. Canadians can be excused for thinking that one of the greatest events in the story of the Empire took place on the Plains of Abraham. To the Empire was added on that memorable day a territory whose inhabitants, within a measurable time, will outnumber those of the British Isles.

A considerable part of these will be descendants of the men who fought under Montcalm, resisting British conquest, but now living contented and prosperous lives under the British flag. This peaceful intermingling of two races formerly arrayed against each other in arms is typified by the monument, unlike any other monument we can recall, which perpetuates in one shaft the fame of opposing commanders, each of whom sealed his devotion to his country with his life-blood on the field of battle. The memories of Wolfe and Montcalm make Quebec a sacred city.

Quebec was somewhat dormant until the period when its advantages as a summer port drew the attention of projectors of new steamboat lines and railways. There was a simultaneous awakening of its business men. The census of 1901 gave it a population of 68,840. The state-



Buffalo Head



ments of population given below are all those of that census. So rapid is the growth of most of the cities of the Dominion that a census a few years old quite understates the real population.

Halifax and St. John are the principal ocean ports of the Dominion. Their harbors are ice-free the year round, and will soon be taxed to their utmost capacity by the commerce of the expanding west. The population of



Brandon, from
Assiniboine River

Halifax is 40,832; that of St. John 40,711. Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, contains 12,080 inhabitants. This beautiful city has a warm place in the memories of the thousands who have spent their summers along the shores of Northumberland Straits.

Montreal is the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, a position conferred on it largely by its position at the head of St. Lawrence navigation. It is a splendid



EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN THE NORTH-WEST



Experiment 1. 1. 1. 1.

city, with enterprising and wealthy merchants, through whose hands flows a great proportion of the commerce of the country. Its situation on the St. Lawrence, with the great river and St. Helen's Island at its front, and an unrivalled mountain park at its back, gains for it a picturesqueness of which every advantage is being taken. Being an ancient city, historic associations abound on every hand. It is the greatest manufacturing city in the Dominion. The census of 1901 gives it a population of 267,730.

Ottawa, the Dominion capital, with a population of 59,928, is growing to be one of the handsomest cities in the country. Its inhabitants have an ambition to make it worthy of being the capital city of a great country, and in this ambition they are being encouraged by the Federal authorities. The site of the Parliament buildings is unequalled, so far as we know, by that of any other legislative buildings in the world. Crowning the great bluff which overlooks the Ottawa River, they command a varied

view of a great area of country, which is only excelled in interest by the outlook from the rock of Quebec.

Toronto, the capital of Ontario, is a bustling commercial and manufacturing city of 208,040 inhabitants, and growing rapidly. It is the seat of Provincial Government, a great educational centre, and the home of the law courts. Niagara is a three hours journey by steamboat, and the bay,



island and lake form a great part of the summer enjoyment of the people.

The climate is considered particularly mild.

Winnipeg is a young giant, fast beginning to outstrip many of the older cities, and has an ambition to lead them all if possible. Her sister cities wish her well, for the chief of them feel that while she keeps growing they must grow also. The population of Winnipeg as given by the last census was 42,340, but a more recent estimate places it at about 56,000. Regina, the legislative capital of the Territories, is under the 5,000 mark. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is a delightful city, with an



A Group of
Canadian Cowboys

equable climate where flowers may be found blooming in the gardens at Christmas. Its population at the last census was 20,816. Vancouver may be looked upon in a measure as the mainland capital, a lusty young town which was not even on the census roll in 1881, and in 1901 had a population of 20,133.

The last city to be mentioned is Dawson City, the "golden city" of the Yukon. It is the most northerly capital in the world, and a few years ago was the most inaccessible community of white men on the globe. This has all been changed by the construction of a railway across the mountains and the pushing of the electric telegraph into Dawson City. The population is 9,142. Other, and much larger, thriving Canadian cities might be enumerated but for the exigencies of space.



Bronco Riding

In regard to climate it may be said there is every variety, ranging from Southern Ontario's grape and peach producing sunshine to the rigors of the Klondike. In all parts of the country which have been spoken of the climate is favourable to the propagation of a healthy and

hardy race, and to the production of the foods and necessities that a healthy and hardy race requires. Malte Brun, speaking of the Canadian climate has said: -

"Everything is in proper keeping for



Branding Cattle

the development of the combined physical and mental energies of men. There are to be found at once the hardihood of character which conquers difficulties, the climate which stimulates exertion, and the natural

advantages which reward enterprise. Nature has marked out this country for exalted destinies." It is noteworthy how almost identical is the language of another writer who, some thirty years ago, gave expression to his opinion of the Canadian climate and people in



Roping Cattle

the following few words:—"Canada lies in an altitude where man attains the greatest energy of body and mind, and from which have hitherto issued the conquering races. Canada may thus be looked on as destined to influence the future of the world."

Politically, Canadians believe they have an ideal constitution. Some one has said that the British system is the most perfect that the mind of man could conceive. Canadians possess it, but stripped of the feudalisms that an old land could not well discard. They have a more elastic and a more truly democratic system than their democratic neighbors to the south. Education is universal, compulsory and free. Liberty is only circumscribed by the rights of one's neighbor. Although a young land Canada has a part and a pride in the traditions of the greatest of races and the greatest of countries—the British race and the British Empire.



Mt. St. Donild, from Mt. Abbot, Glacier, B.C.





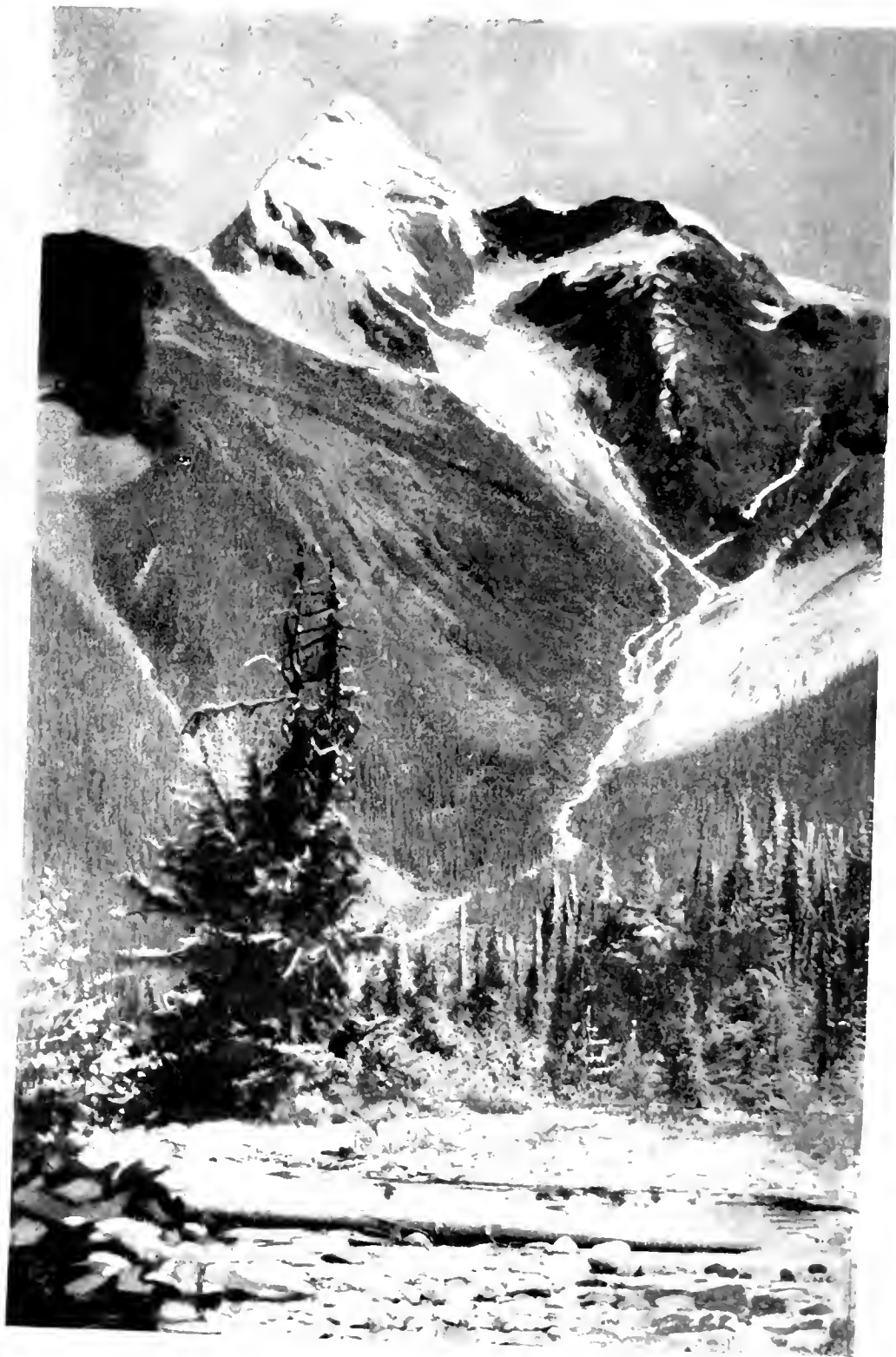
Cannon, B.C.



Mt. Stephen, Kicking Horse River,
Frick, B.C.



Junction of Bow and Spray Rivers
Banff, Alta.



MOUNT ST. DONALD, S. T. C. RANG. B.C.



Cathedral Peak, from Kicking Horse Pass



View of Elk River, showing Mountains
at Fernie, B.C.



A Fine Moose Head

